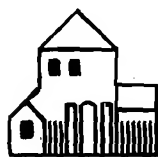


EXHIBIT A

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition



RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK

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voke the statutory authorization of. Also, esp. Brit., **de-le-gat-ion**. [DE + LEGALIZE]

de-le-gate (n. del'gi, gāt; v. del'gi gāt'), n., v., **-gated, -gating**. —n. 1. a person designated to act for or represent another or others; deputy; representative, as in a political convention. 2. (formerly) the representative of a Territory in the U.S. House of Representatives. 3. a member of the lower house of the state legislature of Maryland, Virginia, or West Virginia. —v. 4. to send or appoint (a person) as deputy or representative. 5. to commit (powers, functions, etc.) to another as agent or deputy. [1530-1400; ME (n.) < ML *dēlegātus*, n. use of L: ptp. of *dēlegāre* to assign, equiv. to *dē-* + *lēgāre* deputated; see LEGATE] —**de-le-ga-tee** (del'gi gā'tē), n. —**de-le-ga-tor** (del'gi gā'tōr), n. —**Syn.** 5. entrust, assign, transfer.

de-le-gation (del'gi gā'shən), n. 1. a group or body of delegates: *Our club sent a delegation to the rally.* 2. the body of delegates chosen to represent a political unit, as a state, in an assembly: *the New Jersey delegation in Congress.* 3. the act of delegating. 4. the state of being delegated. [1605-15; < L *dēlegātiō* (s. of *dēlegātiō*), equiv. to *dēlegāt(us)* (see DELEGATE) + *-iōn* -*ion*] —**Syn.** 2. commission.

de-le-ga-to-ry (del'gi gā'tōrē, -tōr'ē), adj. of or pertaining to the delegation or assignment of authority, power, or responsibility. [1590-1600; DELEGATE + *-ory*]

de-le-git-i-ma-tize (dē'li jīt'ē mē trīz'), v., **-tized, -tizing**. delegitimize. Also, esp. Brit., **de-le-git-i-matize**. [DE + LEGITIMATIZE]

de-le-git-i-mize (dē'li jīt'ē mīz'), v., **-mized, -mizing**. to remove the legitimate or legal status of. Also, esp. Brit., **de-le-git-i-mise**. [DE + LEGITIMIZE] —**de-le-git-i-mi-za-tion**, n.

de Les-seps (de les'eps; Fr. də le seps'), **Vicomte Fer-dinand Marie** (fūr'dn and' me rē'; Fr. fēr dē-nān' mā rē'). See Lesseps, Ferdinand Marie, Vicomte de.

de-lete (di lēt'), v., **-leted, -let-ing**. to strike out or remove (something written or printed); cancel; erase; expunge. [1485-95; < L *dēletus* (ptp. of *dēlēre* to destroy), equiv. to *dē-* destroy + *-ē* thematic vowel + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**de-let-a-ble**, adj. —**Syn.** eradicate. See cancel.

de-le-ti-ri-ous (del'ē tēr'ē əs), adj. 1. injurious to health; deleterious gases. 2. harmful; injurious; deleterious influences. [1635-45; < Gk *dēlēterios* destructive, adj. deriv. of *dēlēter* destroyer, equiv. to *dēlē-* var. s. of *dēlēsthai* to hurt, injure + *-ter* agent suffix + *-ios* adj. suffix; see *-ious*] —**de-le-ti-ri-ous-ly**, adv. —**de-le-ti-ri-ous-ness**, n. —**Syn.** 2. pernicious, hurtful, destructive; noxious. —**Ant.** 2. beneficial.

de-le-tion (di lē'shən), n. 1. an act or instance of deleting. 2. the state of being deleted. 3. a deleted word, passage, etc. 4. *Genetics*. a type of chromosomal aberration in which a segment of the chromosome is removed or lost. [1580-90; < L *dēletio* (s. of *dēlētiō*) a destroying, equiv. to *dēlet(us)* (see DELETE) + *-iōn* -*ion*] —**Syn.** 1. deletion.

delft (delft), n. 1. earthenware having an opaque white glaze with an overglaze decoration, usually in blue. 2. any pottery resembling this. Also, **delf** (delf). Also called **delft ware**. [1705-15; after DELFT]

Delft (delft), n. a city in W Netherlands. 84,129.

Del-ga-do (del gā'dō), n. **Cape**, a cape at the NE extremity of Mozambique.

Del-hi (del'ē), n. 1. a union territory in N India. 4,065,698; 574 sq. mi. (1487 sq. km). 2. Also called **Old Delhi**, a city in and the capital of this territory; former capital of the old Mogul Empire; administrative headquarters of British India 1912-29. 3,647,023. Cf. **New Delhi**.

Del/hi bel/ly. *Slang*. diarrhea experienced by travelers in a foreign country, who are not accustomed to the local food and water. [1960-65; after DELHI, India]

del-i (del'ē), n., pl. **del-is** (del'ēz). *Informal*. 1. a delicatessen. 2. food typically sold at a delicatessen, as cold cuts, salads, and pickles. [1960-65; by shortening]

De-li-an (dē'le ən, dēl'yən), adj. 1. pertaining to Delos. —n. 2. a native or inhabitant of Delos. [1615-25; < L *Delios* (< Gk *Dēlios*) + *-an*]

de-lib-er-ate (adj. di lib'ər it; v. di lib'ər rāt'), adj., v., **-at-ed, -at-ing**. —adj. 1. carefully weighed or considered; studied; intentional: a deliberate lie. 2. characterized by deliberation; careful or slow in deciding: a deliberate decision. 3. leisurely and steady in movement or action; slow and even; unhurried: a deliberate step. —v. 4. to weigh in the mind; consider: to deliberate a question. —v. 5. to think carefully or attentively; reflect: She deliberated for a long time before giving her decision. 6. to consult or confer formally: The jury deliberated for three hours. [1350-1400; ME < L *dēliberātus* (ptp. of *dēliberāre* to consider), equiv. to *dē-* + *liberāre* to balance, weigh (deriv. of *libra* balance, scales) + *-ātus* -*ate*] —**de-lib-er-ate-ly**, adv. —**de-lib-er-ate-ness**, n. —**de-lib-er-a-tor**, n. —**Syn.** 1. purposeful; willful. DELIBERATE, INTENTIONAL, PREMEDITATED, VOLUNTARY refer to something not happening by chance. DELIBERATE is applied to what is done not hastily but with full realization of what one is doing: a deliberate attempt to evade justice. INTENTIONAL is applied to what is definitely intended or done on purpose: an intended omission. PREMEDITATED is applied to what has been planned in advance: a premeditated crime. VOLUNTARY is applied to what is done by a definite exercise of the will and not because of outward pressures: a voluntary enlistment. 2. methodical, thoughtful, circumspect, cautious. 3. See **slow**. 4. ponder. 5. cogitate, ruminate. —**Ant.** 1. accidental. 2. impulsive, precipitate.

de-lib-er-a-tion (di lib'ər rā'shən), n. 1. careful consideration before decision. 2. formal consultation or discussion. 3. deliberate quality; leisureliness of movement or action; slowness. [1325-75; ME *deliberacion* < L

dēliberātiō (s. of *dēliberātiō*), equiv. to *dēliberāt(us)* (see DELIBERATE) + *-iōn* -*ion*] —**Syn.** 1. reflection, forethought.

de-lib-er-a-tive (di lib'ər ə tīv, -ə rā'tiv), adj. 1. having the function of deliberating, as a legislative assembly: a deliberative body. 2. having to do with policy; dealing with the wisdom and expediency of a proposal: a deliberative speech. [1545-55; < L *dēliberātiuus*, equiv. to *dēliberāt(us)* (see DELIBERATE) + *-ivus* -*ive*] —**de-lib-er-a-tive-ly**, adv. —**de-lib-er-a-tive-ness**, n.

De-lib-es (dē lēb'), n. (Clément Philibert) Lé-o (klā-mān' fē lē bər' lā b'), 1836-91, French composer, esp. of operas, operettas, and ballets.

del-i-cacy (del'ē kə sə), n., pl. **-cies**. 1. fineness of texture, quality, etc.; softness; daintiness: the delicacy of lace. 2. something delightful or pleasing, esp. a choice food considered with regard to its rarity, costliness, or the like: Caviar is a great delicacy. 3. the quality of being easily broken or damaged; fragility. 4. the quality of requiring or involving great care or tact: negotiations of great delicacy. 5. extreme sensitivity; precision of action or operation; minute accuracy: the delicacy of a skillful surgeon's touch; a watch mechanism of unusual delicacy. 6. fineness of perception or feeling; sensitiveness: the delicacy of the pianist's playing. 7. fineness of feeling with regard to what is fitting, proper, etc.: Delicacy would not permit her to be rude. 8. sensitivity with regard to the feelings of others: She criticized him with such delicacy that he was not offended. 9. bodily weakness; liability to sickness; frailty. 10. *Ling.* (esp. in systemic linguistics) the degree of minuteness pursued at a given stage of analysis in specifying distinctions in linguistic description. 11. Obs. sensuous indulgence; luxury. [1325-75; ME *delicacie*. See DELICATE, *-cy*] —**Syn.** 5. sensitivity, discrimination; prudence, consideration, circumspection. —**Ant.** 1, 6. coarseness.

del-i-cate (del'ē kit), adj. 1. fine in texture, quality, construction, etc.: a delicate lace collar. 2. fragile; easily damaged; frail: delicate porcelain; a delicate child. 3. so fine as to be scarcely perceptible; subtle: a delicate flavor. 4. soft or faint, as color: a delicate shade of pink. 5. fine or precise in action or execution; capable of responding to the slightest influence: a delicate instrument. 6. requiring great care, caution, or tact: a delicate international situation. 7. distinguishing subtle differences: a delicate eye; a delicate sense of smell. 8. exquisite or refined in perception or feeling; sensitive. 9. regardful of what is becoming, proper, etc.: a delicate sense of propriety. 10. mindful of or sensitive to the feelings of others: a delicate refusal. 11. dainty or choice, as food: delicate tidbits. 12. primly fastidious; squeamish: not a movie for the delicate viewer. 13. Obs. sensuous; voluptuous. —n. 14. Archaic. a choice food; delicacy. 15. Obs. a source of pleasure; luxury. [1325-75; ME *delicat* < L *dēlicatus* delightful, dainty; akin to *DELICIOUS*] —**del-i-cate-ly**, adv. —**del-i-cate-ness**, n. —**Syn.** 1. DELICATE, DAINTY, EXQUISITE imply beauty such as belongs to rich surroundings or which needs careful treatment. DELICATE, used of an object, suggests fragility, small size, and often very fine workmanship: a delicate piece of carving. DAINTY, in concrete references, suggests a smallness, gracefulness, and beauty that forbid rough handling: a dainty handkerchief; of persons, it refers to fastidious sensibilities: dainty in eating habits. EXQUISITE suggests an outstanding beauty and elegance, or a discriminating sensitivity and ability to perceive fine distinctions: an exquisite sense of humor. 2. tender, slight, weak. 5. exact, accurate. 6. critical, precarious. 7. discriminating, careful. —**Ant.** 1, 2. coarse. 3. hard, crude.

del-i-ca-tes-sen (del'ē kə tes'ən), n. 1. a store selling foods already prepared or requiring little preparation for serving, as cooked meats, cheese, salads, and the like. 2. *Informal*. the food products sold in such a store or at a counter: We're having delicatessen for dinner. [1885-90; Amer.; < G, pl. of *Delikatessen* dainty < F *délicatesse*]

De-li-cia (dē lish'ē), n. a female given name.

del-i-cious (di lish'əs), adj. 1. highly pleasing to the senses, esp. to taste or smell: a delicious dinner; a delicious aroma. 2. very pleasing; delightful: a delicious sense of humor. —n. 3. (cap.) a red or yellow variety of apple, cultivated in the U.S. [1250-1300; ME < OF < LL *dēliciosus*, equiv. to L *dēliciae* delight + *-osus* -*ous*] —**del-i-cious-ly**, adv. —**del-i-cious-ness**, n.

Syn. 1. palatable, savory, delectable, dainty, delicate. DELICIOUS, LUSCIOUS refer to that which is especially agreeable to the senses. That which is DELICIOUS is highly agreeable to the taste or sometimes to the smell: a delicious meal. LUSCIOUS implies such a luxuriant fullness or ripeness as to make an object rich: a luscious banana; a luscious beauty; luscious music. —**Ant.** 1. unpleasant.

del-ict (di lik't'), n. 1. Law. a misdemeanor; offense. 2. Roman and Civil Law. a civil wrong permitting compensation. [1515-25; < L *dēlictum* a fault, n. use of neut. of *dēlictus* (ptp. of *dēlinquere* to do wrong; see DELINQUENCY), equiv. to *dēlic* fail + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

de-light (di lit'), n. 1. a high degree of pleasure or enjoyment; joy; rapture: She takes great delight in her job. 2. something that gives great pleasure: The dance was a delight to see. —v. 3. to give great pleasure, satisfaction, or enjoyment to; please highly: The show delighted everyone. —v. 4. to have great pleasure; take pleasure (fol. by in or an infinitive): She delights in going for long walks in the country. [1175-1225; (v.) resp. after LIGHT, of earlier *delite*, ME *deliten* < AF *deliter*, OF *delit* < L *dēlectāre* (see DELECTABLE) (n.) resp. (as above) of ME *delit* < AF, OF, deriv. of v.] —**de-light'er**, n. —**de-light-ing-ly**, adv. —**de-light-less**, adj. —**Syn.** 1. transport, delectation. See pleasure. 3. charm, enrapture. —**Ant.** 1. distress. 2. disappointment.

de-light-ed (di lit'id), adj. 1. highly pleased. 2. Obs. delightful. [1595-1605; DELIGHT + *-ed*] —**de-light-ed-ly**, adv. —**de-light-ed-ness**, n. —**Syn.** 1. captivated, enraptured, enchanted, ecstatic.

de-light-ful (di lit'fəl), adj. giving great pleasure or delight; highly pleasing: a delightful surprise. [1520-30; DELIGHT + *-ful*] —**de-light-ful-ly**, adv. —**de-light-ful-ness**, n.

Syn. pleasant, pleasurable, enjoyable; charming, enchanting, delectable, agreeable. —**Ant.** disagreeable.

de-light-some (di lit'səm), adj. Literary. highly pleasing; delightful. [1490-1500; DELIGHT + *-some*] —**de-light-some-ly**, adv. —**de-light-some-ness**, n.

De-li-lah (di lī'lə), n. 1. Samson's mistress, who betrayed him to the Philistines. Judges 16. 2. a seductive and treacherous woman. 3. a female given name: from a Hebrew word meaning "delicate."

de-lim-it (di lim'it), v., to fix or mark the limits or boundaries of; demarcate: A ravine delimited the property on the north. [1850-55; < F *délimiter* < L *dēlimitāre*, equiv. to *dē-* + *limitāre* to LIMIT] —**Syn.** 1. delimit.

de-lim-i-tate (di lim'it tāt'), v., **-tated, -tat-ing**. delimit. [1880-85; < L *dēlimitātus*, ptp. of *dēlimitāre*. See DELIMIT, *-ate*] —**de-lim-i-ta-tion**, n. —**de-lim-i-ta-tive**, n., adj.

de-lim-i-ter (di lim'it tər), n. Computers. a blank space, comma, or other character or symbol that indicates the beginning or end of a character string, word, or data item. [1960-65; DELIMIT + *-er*]

de-line-a-ate (di lin'ē ā'tē), v., **-ated, -at-ing**. 1. to trace the outline of, sketch or trace in outline; represent pictorially: He delineated the state of Texas on the map with a red pencil. 2. to portray in words; describe or outline with precision: in her speech she delineated the city plan with great care. [1550-60; < L *dēlineatus*, equiv. to *dē-* + *lineatus* LINEATE] —**de-line-a-able** (di lin'ē ə-bəl), adj.

de-line-a-tion (di lin'ē ā'shən), n. 1. the act or process of delineating. 2. a chart or diagram; sketch; rough draft. 3. a description. [1560-70; < LL *dēlineātiō* (s. of *dēlineātiō*) a sketch, equiv. to L *dēlineāre* (us) (see DE-LINEATE) + *-iōn* -*ion*] —**de-line-a-tive** (di lin'ē ā'tiv, -ē tīv), adj.

de-line-a-tor (di lin'ē ā'tōr), n. 1. a person or thing that delineates. 2. a tailor's pattern that can be adjusted for cutting garments of different sizes. [1765-75; DE-LINEATE + *-or*]

de-li-ne-a-vit (de lin'ē ā'wit; Eng. di lin'ē ā'vit), Latin. He drew (this); she drew (this). *Abbr.*: del.

de-link (dē link'), v., to make independent; dissociate; separate: The administration has delinked human rights from economic aid to underdeveloped nations. [DE + LINK'] —**de-link-age**, n.

de-lin-quen-cy (di ling'kwən əs), n., pl. **-cies**. 1. failure in or neglect of duty or obligation; dereliction; default: delinquency in payment of dues. 2. wrongful, illegal, or antisocial behavior. Cf. **Juvenile delinquency**. 3. any misdeed, offense, or misdemeanor. 4. something, as a debt, that is past due or otherwise delinquent. [1630-40; < LL *dēlinquentia* fault, crime, equiv. to L *dēlinquens* (s. of *dēlinquens*, prp. of *dēlinquere* to do wrong, equiv. to *dē-* + *linquere* to leave) + *-ia* n. suffix; see *-ency*]

de-lin-quent (di ling'kwənt), adj. 1. failing in or neglectful of a duty or obligation; guilty of a misdeed or offense. 2. (of an account, tax, debt, etc.) past due; overdue. 3. of or pertaining to delinquents or delinquency: delinquent attitudes. —n. 4. a person who is delinquent. 5. See **Juvenile delinquent**. [1475-85; < L *dēlinquent*; see DELINQUENCY] —**de-lin-quent-ly**, adv.

del-i-quesce (del'ē kwes'), v., **-quessed, -quesc-ing**. 1. to become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts. 2. to melt away. 3. Bot. to form many small divisions or branches. [1750-60; < L *dēliquescere* to become liquid, equiv. to *dē-* + *liquescere*; see LI-QUESCENCE]

del-i-ques-cence (del'ē kwes'əns), n. 1. the act or process of deliquescing. 2. the substance produced when something deliquesces. [1750-60; DELIQUESCE + *-ence*] —**del-i-ques-cent**, adj.

del-i-ra-tion (del'ē rā'shən), n. Archaic. mental derangement; raving; delirium. [1590-1600; < L *dēlirātiō* (s. of *dēlirātiō*) folly, equiv. to *dēlirāre* to be silly, lit. go out of the furrow (dē- + *lir(a)* furrow + *-āre* inf. ending) + *-tiōn* -*ation*]

del-i-r-i-ant (di lēr'ē ənt), adj. 1. involving or causing delirium. —n. 2. a substance, as a compound or drug, that causes delirium. [1880-85; DELIRI(UM) + *-ant*]

del-i-r-i-ous (di lēr'ē əs), adj. 1. Pathol. affected with or characteristic of delirium. 2. wild with excitement, enthusiasm, etc.: She was delirious with joy at the news. [1590-1600; DELIRI(UM) + *-ous*] —**del-i-r-i-ous-ly**, adv. —**del-i-r-i-ous-ness**, n.

Syn. 2. thrilled, excited, ecstatic.

del-i-r-i-um (di lēr'ē əm), n., pl. **-lir-i-ums, -lir-ia** (-lēr'ē ə). 1. Pathol. a more or less temporary disorder of the mental faculties, as in fevers, disturbances of consciousness, or intoxication, characterized by restlessness, excitement, delusions, hallucinations, etc. 2. a state of violent excitement or emotion. [1590-1600; < L *dēlirium* frenzy, equiv. to *dēlir(āre)* (see DELIRATION) + *-ium* -*ium*]

delir-i-um tre-mens (trē'mənz, -menz), Pathol. a withdrawal syndrome occurring in persons who have developed physiological dependence on alcohol, characterized by tremor, visual hallucinations, and autonomic instability. *Abbr.*: d.t. Also called the **d.t.s.** [1813; < NL: trembling delirium]

de-list (dē list'), v., to delete from a list, as one that indicates acceptability, legitimacy, or the like. 2. to

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cāpe, dāre, pārt; set, ēquāl; if, īce; ox, ōver, ōrder, oil, bōok, bōat, out, up, ūrge; child; sing; shoe; thin; that; zh as in treasure. ə = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in fire (fīr), hour (hūr). l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), and button (būt'n). See the full key inside the front cover.